

SUFFRAGE LEGISLATION IN NUMBER OF STATES

Other Subjects Relating to Women
Also Considered by Many
Legislatures.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Divorce Laws, Mothers' Pensions,
Women Police, Minimum Wage
and Eugenic Marriage Are Among
Questions of Interest.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Equal suffrage and other legislation affecting women figured prominently this year in the discussions of a large majority of the State Legislatures. The sessions of most of them have now come to a close, and a summary of their activities collated by the Associated Press discloses that the question of woman suffrage came up for deliberation in twenty-two States, and that divorce laws, mothers' pensions, women police, minimum wage, eugenic marriage or other subjects relating to women were considered in twenty-eight States.

The Legislatures of seven States adopted resolutions whereby a constitutional amendment giving women equal suffrage rights with men will be submitted to the people at the fall elections either this or next year. They are Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania in 1915; Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia in 1916. Tennessee adopted a similar resolution, but it must also be passed by the next succeeding Legislature before it can be submitted to the voters, so did Arkansas. But the resolution was ineffective because of a provision of the State Constitution which forbids more than three constitutional amendments to be submitted at one election, and three had already been filed with the Secretary of State. California adopted a resolution declaring that woman suffrage in that State had been an unqualified success. Alabama will consider the question at an adjourned session to begin July 1.

To twelve States woman suffrage measures met defeat—Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin. Three votes defeated the measure in Indiana. It was passed by the Senate with only three votes regular majority, but the House, after the House to call the bill out of committee failed to carry, 45 to 43.

Three votes also killed the measure in the Texas Legislature, where it was introduced in the House. A two-thirds majority, however, was required to pass it, and the suffragist supporters claimed a great gain. The resolution did not reach the Senate. Eight votes defeated the bill in the Assembly of Wisconsin, and there was a bitter contest on the question in Montana, where, undaunted by the defeat of their cause at the general election last year, the suffragists renewed the fight. In Delaware a proposed constitutional amendment was defeated decisively in both houses. In Florida in the lower house, in New Mexico and North Carolina it died in committee. In Michigan a proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote for presidential electors and all officers of educational nature, was never reported out of the Senate. The Senate of the general Assembly of Connecticut declined to send the measure to the next Assembly for ratification.

New Mexico, however, passed a law providing for the appointment of women in the government. Boards of State Institutions in the discretion of the Governor. North Carolina enacted a bill making women eligible to become notaries in the State and giving them the right of petition in certain instances. Women may become notaries by a law passed also in Tennessee and serve in that State on school boards.

PENSION FOR MOTHERS.
Pensions for mothers came up for consideration in eighteen States—Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The purpose was enacted for the first time in two—Texas and West Virginia—mothers' pension measures were killed. In the rest the present laws were amended or new ones enacted.

The new Kansas statute fixes the maximum grant to needy mothers at \$25 a month, to be placed at the discretion of county commissions. The New Hampshire law limits payment to \$15 a month. In Nevada mothers receive one dollar a month for each child under sixteen years of age, and \$5 for each additional child. The Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the first two years of the law's operation.

The New York statute applies to widows with a child or children under sixteen who will be allowed the same amount as it would cost the State to support them. In California mothers receive to mothers with children under fourteen and whose husbands are confined to a State institution or are physically incompetent. In Nevada law allows only \$10 a month. In Oklahoma, both widows and mothers whose husbands are insane or prisoners are eligible to the benefits of the law, the compensation being \$10 a month for one child under sixteen and \$15 a month for each additional. The Wyoming law is similar. The law in Tennessee applies in counties of 50,000 population or more, and having juvenile courts. The act does not mention mothers. Sixteen is the age limit, and \$15 and \$10 the compensation. Washington passed a bill making her mothers' pension provisions somewhat less liberal.

Colorado, Connecticut, North Carolina, Nevada and New York acted on divorce laws. California amplified hers so that judges were granted power to call in the district attorney where fraud or collusion are suspected. Colorado amended hers so that a decree shall not be issued until six months after the divorce has been granted. Connecticut added incurable insanity to the list of grounds for divorce before the courts. Previously this cause had to be taken to the Legislature. North Carolina passed a measure changing from ten to two years the period required to establish desertion, but the act was vetoed in the next day. Nevada returned to her law the six months residence clause. West Virginia created in each county the office of "divorce agent," with power to investigate divorce suits, appear to trials, examine witnesses and defend the interests of the State to prevent fraud and collusion.

The same day the Legislature of eugenic marriage measures passed a eugenic marriage measure. Legislation to promote healthy marriages and check the social evil was enacted in Vermont. The law requires all physicians to report cases of venereal diseases to the State Board of Health, which is empowered to prescribe quarantine regulations.

Labor laws for women were enacted in Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts and Wyoming. Maine wrote into her statutes a fifty-four hours a week law for both women and boys under sixteen working in mills, factories and laundries. It stipulates that such employees shall not work more than nine hours a day unless for the sole purpose of permitting a shorter schedule

for one day in the week. Massachusetts legislated to prohibit the working of women and children overtime for the purpose of making up for the time lost on a legal holiday. Wyoming enacted for her working women an eight-hour day, and both maximum hour and minimum wage laws for women were passed by Kansas. A commission to investigate a proposed minimum wage law for women was created by Idaho. A bill providing for minimum wage for women in Michigan was killed in committee, although the commission appointed by Governor Ferris two years ago to investigate the subject, returned a strong report in favor of the enactment of such a law.

New Mexico passed an act increasing the property rights of the wife, and Wyoming and Idaho in this particular placed wife and husband on an equal footing. New Jersey authorized the appointment of women policemen. Oregon forbade discrimination between male and female public school teachers in the payment of salaries. An attempt in California to enact a law to forbid women to shake dice for money or prizes was defeated. So was a bill providing for women jurors.

SUN SPOTS CAUSE OF WAR

Act Upon Nervous Systems and Develop Belligerent Instincts.

PARIS, June 18.—Sun spots acting upon the nervous system develop belligerent instincts, and are responsible for war, according to the theory of Abbe Moreaux, of the Bourges Observatory. The War of 1870, he points out, followed a period when solar activity, begun in 1867, had reached its maximum, and the war of 1914 was also preceded by electric convulsions in recent years.

"Every thirty-five years," he recalls, "an ardent fever breaks out in the depths of the sun's atmosphere. The heat, carried to its extreme, evaporates our oceans, resulting in redoubled falls of rain and floods in every direction. Climates seem to be revolutionized for a time, all of which is the periodic effect of solar action revealed to us in the form of sun spots."

Abbe Moreaux declares that he has often noticed that many persons, children particularly, are more irritable and quarrelsome during certain phases of excessive solar activity. This action of the sun upon the nervous system also brings about physical effects, such as excessive manifestations of gout and rheumatism.

Pushing his deductions farther, Abbe Moreaux considers it natural to see in the exasperation of the forces in action upon the sun the cause of nervous tension, which pushes peoples against each other in bloody and savage warfare.

Body Shipped to Lawrenceville.

The body of T. Perry Davis, manager of the poolroom at 535 East Main Street, who committed suicide Friday afternoon by drinking three ounces of carbolic acid, was shipped to Lawrenceville, Ga., for burial. The body was taken to the county jail yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from the home of his mother in that place.

Financial difficulties are thought to have been the cause of the suicide. Davis is survived by his wife and daughter, his mother and two brothers, Whitney and Frank Davis.

Held for Examination.

Moses Ruth, the young man of Highland Springs, who is believed to be mentally unbalanced, was ordered held yesterday for ten days for further examination by physicians. He is being held in the Henrico County Jail.

Corn-Mad? Use "GETS-IT," It's Sure

Makes Corns Vanish Like Magic!

A hard call of skin makes up every corn. When you put 2 drops of "GETS-IT" on it, it shrivels up and comes right off. It's the only corn cure—gone by thunder! Simple as taking off your

Don't Waste Time "Hollering." "GETS-IT," World's Simplest Corn-Cure, Never Fails.

hail. That's why corn-millions have gone wild over "GETS-IT"—nothing like it ever known. Some folks, to this day, putter around with bandages, sticky tape, thick plasters, corn "pulling" salves, goose corns out with knives, whip them with scissors, make them bleed and then howl because they can't get rid of sore corns. Use "GETS-IT." There's nothing to do but apply 2 drops. The work is done. "GETS-IT" does the rest. No pain, no fussing, no chafing, no shoes, no tenderness, it never fails. Try it tonight for any corn, callus, wart or bunion. Be sure you get "GETS-IT" and nothing else.

"GETS-IT" is sold by druggists everywhere, 25¢ a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

Keelock
THE PERFECT LENS MOUNTING

This mounting fastens to the glass by fitting a wedge in a slot and filling with a permanent cement.

Besides being neater in appearance there are:

No Screws to Work Loose.
No Holes in the Glass to Cause Leakage.

Ask us to show you this form of mounting and you will see its advantages.

The S. GALESKI Optical Co.
Main and 8th Sts. 223 E. Broad St.

Great Institution for Cure of Drug and Liquor Habits Has Anniversary

RICHMOND IS JUSTLY PROUD OF SUCCESS OF DEVINE SANITARIUM

In Space of Two Years It Has Cured Many Men and Women of Disease and Restored Many Families to Happiness

In these days, when State after State is going dry, when local option laws are being taken advantage of to prevent the sale of whiskey where State-wide laws do not prevail, the people of this country are studying the whiskey subject from all points of view as they never studied it before. There are many points of view. Less than a year ago we, here in Virginia, went through a stirring campaign that brought the whole subject of alcohol, its effects on the mind and body, drug habits and all the like of that, right to the front, and if there be a man, woman or child in the whole State who has not been brought to a study of the entire question in all of its ramifications and in all of its bearings, that man, that woman or that child is in one of the insane asylums of the State.

There are, as indicated, many views on the subject. Of course, there are those who believe and conscientiously believe, that a State law prohibiting the sale of alcohol in any form will bring about a millennium of universal sobriety. There are others who believe that the desire for whiskey is inborn and can never be removed, therefore a law prohibiting the sale of the stuff can but make us a State or a nation of law breakers, their argument being that the whiskey habit once acquired, cannot be eradicated, and if the victim of the habit cannot get his or her alcohol by law and in an every way proper manner, he or she will get it in violation of law and in spite of law. These oppose prohibition laws and argue for the licensed saloon and regulation of the traffic. This element was outvoted in the recent "State-wide" election in Virginia, and in the due course of time State-wide prohibition of the sale of all kinds of intoxicants will be attempted in Virginia. What will be the result, so far as eradicating the whiskey habit is concerned, remains to be seen. From States and even smaller communities where this kind of prohibition has been tried there come conflicting reports as to results so far recorded, and the searcher after the real truth is left somewhat in doubt.

Many Believe Whiskey and Drug Habits Are Diseases.

There is another class, and a majority of the ablest physicians and the most noted scientists are arrayed in this column, who believe and have to their own satisfaction, at least, proven that the whiskey habit (and the term is here used in its general sense) is a disease that is curable just like any other disease. When this class made known to the world its conclusions the question arose how and by just what means shall we discover the cure. Various people, some of them scientists, some philanthropists and some fakirs, went to work to find the real whiskey cure. The fakirs were, of course, in the majority, as they usually are, and the result was that all kinds of fake remedies for the whiskey habit and all manner of drug habit cures were advertised to the world. As usual in other lines, 99% of them proved to be worthless and mere money-grabbing propositions. But the true scientists and the real workers for the good of humanity kept on working, and it is a thing that should be made known to all the world that the real cure for the whiskey and drug habit is a certainty, and by proper treatment in the proper kind of a sanitarium, the worst drunkard or drug fiend in the land can be cured. The evidence of this fact is that hundreds are being cured.

Modern Cure Is Endorsed by Church.

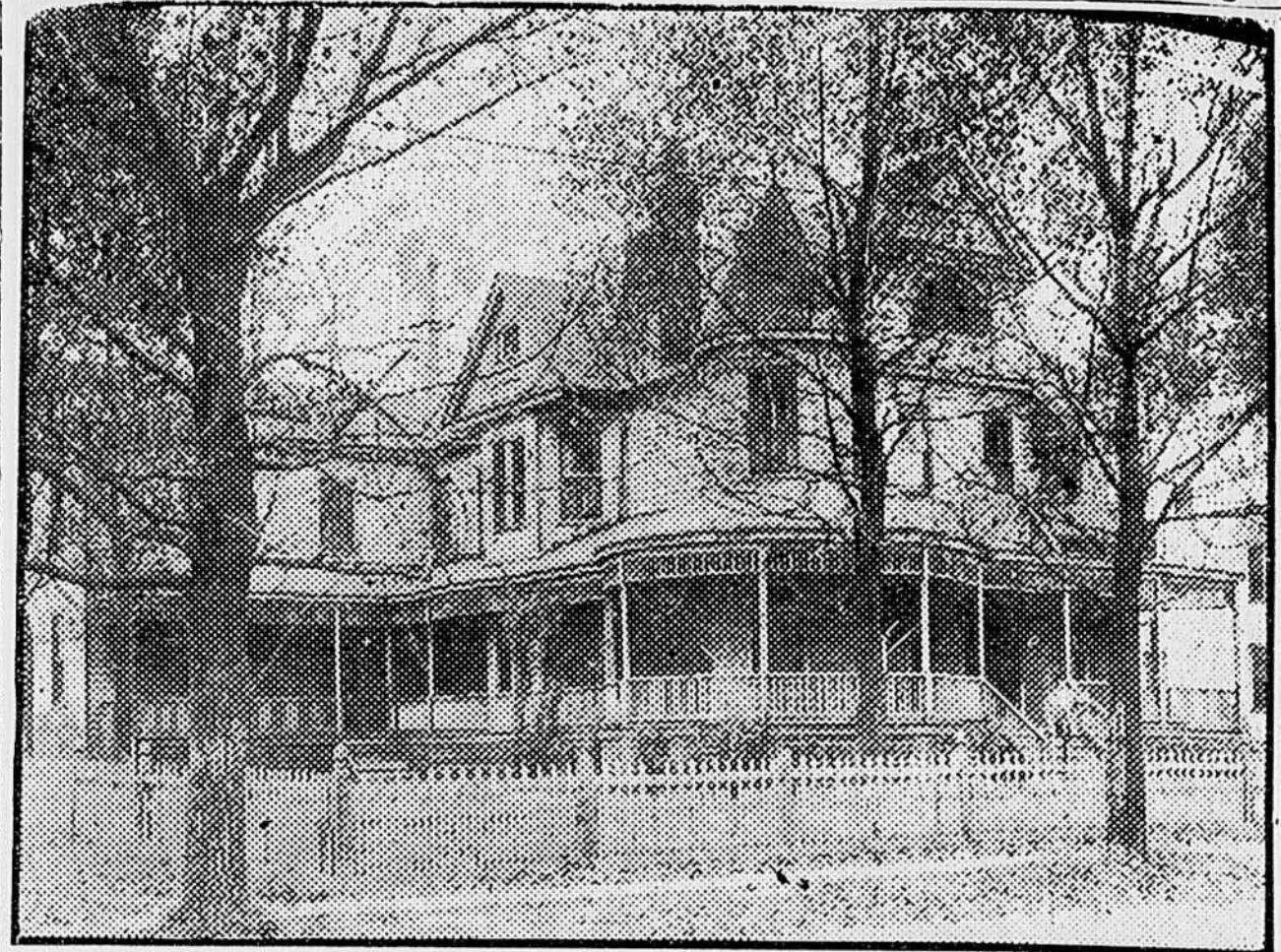
The class of people—ultra church people, who believe that when once the whiskey habit gets hold of a man nothing short of the Grace of God can cure him, have come to admit that the Grace of God helps the man who is disposed to help himself, and it may be added here with all reverence that the Great Jehovah ever delights to help the poor weak mortal who shows a disposition to help himself. In this connection it may be well to copy from a recent writer along these lines. He says:

"We should rejoice in the various remedies which have been found to take out of the body of the drunkard the desire for alcohol. It is a great thing to be able to help men who are struggling for their freedom by taking from them the hungry desire of an unsatisfied body, but there is one thing no cure has ever been able to accomplish—it will not take out of the soul of the man the liking for the things that go with luxurious and intemperate living. Many a man has the alcohol appetite taken from his body, but goes back again because his spirit really desires the life that goes with intemperance. He wants the excitement and the associations without the evil. The gospel is the truest cure for drunkenness, because it is effective in curing the soul. When the soul is cured the body can fight its battle, and then be free."

Is it irrelevant to say, while approving all of the above, that in the Providence of God the rule works both ways, and when the body is cured the soul is in better condition to fight its battle, and then be free?

Richmond Wanted the Best and Got It.

Now, going back to the original question: Whatever may be the argument from all of the viewpoints taken into consideration, the fact has certainly been established that the whiskey and drug habits are diseases, and better still, that they are curable diseases.



THE DEVINE SANITARIUM.

Sanitariums and hospitals have been established in various parts of the country for the treatment of the whiskey habit, and some of them have proven a blessing to humanity, while some have proven to be too much on the fake order.

Because there are so many on the fake order, Richmond was a little slow to take stock in one, and when The Devine Cure, which has subsequently proven itself to be a "real cure" was introduced to the people of Virginia and a sanitarium established in this city for the cure of the unfortunate slaves of the whiskey and drug habit, most Richmonders became Mis-sourians and demanded to be shown before they would take stock or any kind of interest in the matter. Mr. John Marr, proprietor, and under whose personal management the institution is conducted, was willing enough to show the faith that was in him, and when some two years ago, without asking anybody to take financial stock or interest in his venture, he opened up a sanitarium for the cure of the whiskey and drug habits he did not hesitate to advertise "No cure, no pay." In the short space of three months, The Devine Sanitarium, Inc., had proven all that Mr. Marr had said. His remedy was a sure cure, and of the more than a hundred patients treated within that time on the "no cure, no pay" terms, all except three paid the cash at the end of their terms, and paid it gladly and joyfully. The remaining three were treated free because they had not the wherewithal to pay, and they, too, went away rejoicing. That was, as indicated, something less than two years ago, and since then the standing and the reputation of the Devine Sanitarium, over in Highland Park, have rested on a firm foundation, for "graduates" of the institution have been going away rejoicing, every week since that time, and while the "no cure, no pay" rule still holds good, nobody has ever claimed rebates because of failure on the part of the institution to meet its obligations.

Some Letters That Speak Volumes.

As evidence of this here is a letter worth reading that was voluntarily written by a cured patient:

"I just can't leave your sanitarium without expressing to you in writing my sincere thanks and appreciation for what you and yours have done for me. Coming here, as I did, a drug addict of twelve years' standing, taking not less than fifteen or twenty grains of morphine per day, and for the past eight months drinking from a pint to a quart of alcohol per day, it doesn't seem reasonable or possible that I should be a well man to-day, after barely two week's stay.

"Your treatment I have found more than you claim for it. In many sanitariums I have rolled night after night, week after week, till my clothes would stick to me from blood and bruises. Here there was none of it from the beginning of your treatment, which lasted for about three days. During that time I suffered none, nor have I since. The dread of aching bones proved a delusion, and I have continually gained in strength, and am as strong and as well to-day as I ever was in my life. Your treatment is simply a wonder. 'Tis worthy of the patronage of every reputable physician who has the love of humanity in his heart."

And here is another of the same kind:

"I wish to state that after being addicted to the use of alcoholic stimulants for fourteen years, and having tried several cures and methods of getting rid of this awful craving for whiskey, I was brought to this institution in practically a dying condition. After being treated for five days I lost all craving for alcoholic stimulants and began to build up very rapidly. After two weeks' treatment I must say that I have not felt or looked better in fourteen years. I can say that this treatment is a wonderful one, and any one suffering with alcoholism or drug addiction should by all means come here at once for treatment.

"I can't say too much in praise for this institution, its management, nurses and service."

A Grand Location in Highland Park.

No better place could have been secured or a more charming location for this great sani-

tarium than the one selected. When Mr. Marr hit upon the place it was then in the town of Highland Park, one of Richmond's most charming suburbs and there was selected one of the most handsome residences in the suburb. The house was originally built for residential purposes; suburban residential purposes, and made roomy and wide. It was too large a house for just a home and not large enough for a gigantic summer resort, although the location was mighty good for either, and the house was built for use on the medium line should occasion demand. It seems that occasion did demand when the management was looking for an ideal location and surroundings for a sanitarium of the kind the writer has been talking about. Mr. Marr saw the chance, acquired the property and added to the comforts of the charming and beautiful home and made it an ideal place for the poor, tired victim of alcohol and drugs to take a rest and be cured. The management has continued to make improvements and add to the conveniences from time to time until now, before the institution celebrates its third anniversary, it is one among the best arranged and most complete whiskey and drug cure establishments in all of the country. The Richmond investigators, who were not willing to endorse an establishment of the kind until they knew it to be O. K. in all respects, declare they have found that after two years of trial, the Devine Cure has proven a real cure, and so it turns out that all of the Richmond philanthropists and moralists are heartily endorsing the Dr. H. L. Devine Sanitarium and its methods of curing the worst of all diseases.

Of course, the Devine Treatment is a secret, and is kept well and ought to be. All the public is interested in is "does it cure?" More than three hundred cured patients testify that it does, and better and sweeter still, the devoted wives and the smiling and joyous children of many of the cured victims will ever praise the Devine cure and the sweet home and pure atmosphere in which they were cured.

NOTE.—The testimonial letters quoted above are on file in the office of the institution. Adv.